The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 52, NO 15. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918 PRICE THREE CENTS

THE M. E. CONFERENCE

Rev. Van P. Northrup Assigned to Middletown

REV. JONES GOES TO McCABE

Monday afternoon, just before the adjournment of the Wilmington M. E. Conference, Bishop Bristol announced the ministerial appointments for the year as follows:

WILMINGTON

Robert Watts, Superintendent.

Wilmington:
Asbury—George W. Dawson.
Brandywine and Edge Moor—W. E. Greenfield.
Brack-Ex—C. C. Clark.
Cookman—William G. Harris.
Cedars—To be supplied.
Eastlake—Edward H. Collins.
Epworth—Ransom P. Nichols.
Grace—Herbert F. Randolph.
Harrison Street—George T. Alderson.
Hillcrest—John M. Collins, supply.
Italian Mission—Joseph A. Pignatiello.
Kingswood—Charles C. Harris.
Madeley—L. M. Broadway.
McCabe—J. Wellington Jones.
Mt. Salem—William E. Habbart.
Richardson Park and Elsmere—George W. Bounds.
St. Paul's—Carlisle Hubbard.
Scott—Thomas J. Sard.
Silverbrook—Elwood W. Jones.
Trinity—R. High Adams.
Union—To be supplied with V. E. Hills as assistant.
Wesley—Zach W. Wells.
Bethel Circuit, Md.—James H. Wilson.
Charlestown, Md.—Joshua W. Gray.
Cherry Hill, Md—John F Anderson.
Chesapeake City, Md.—Melvin D. Nutter.
Chester-Bethel—Levin W. Layfield.
Christiana—John White, supply.
Claymont—George W. Townsend, supply.
Colora, Md.—Oden E. James.
Delaware City and Port Penn—W. B. Horner, supply.
Ebenezer—W. H. Cummings.
Elk Mills, Md.—E. W. Henvis.
Elk Neck, Md.—John Dean, supply.
Elkton, Md.—George P. Jones.
Hockessin—F. J. Cochran.
Hopewell, Md.—John W. Sutton.
Kirkwood—O. S. Walton.
Marshallton and Cedars—John P. Otis.
Mt Lebanon—G. E. Wood.
Mt. Pleasant—Hugh B. Kelso.
Newark—Frank Herson.
New Castle—John R. Bicking.
Newport—Howard T. Quigg.
Northeast, Md.—J. H. Bickford.
Perryville, Md.—Leonidas I. McDougle.
Port Deposit, Md.—Frederick X. Moore.
Red Lion—J. H. Thornton, supply.
Rising Sun, Md.—H. E. Reed.
Stanton—To be supplied.
St Georges and Summit—Ivanhoe Willis.
St. John's, Md.—Thomas N. Givan.
Town Point, Md.—To be supplied.
Zion, Md,—Jesse C. McOoy.
J. H. Beauchamp, superintendent of Wilmington City, Missionary and Church Extension Society.
Edgar C. Prettyman, assistant superintendent of Maryland Anti-Saloon League.
E. H. Dashiell, corresponding secretary of Confereuce Claimant Endowment Commission.
George Edward Reed, president of National Society for Broader Education.
C. P. Keen, associate superintendent of Michigan Anti-Saloon League.

DOVER DISTRICT

William R. Mowbray. Superintendent.
Armory and Asbury—Thomas Pardee, supply.
Beckwith and Spedden, Md.—E. L. Hubbard, supply.
Bethel—Harry Taylor.
Blades and Epworth—R. W. Mills, supply.
Bridgeville—D. W. Jacobs.
Cambridge, Md.—W. E. Gunby.
Camden—J. T. Price.
Canterbury—To be supplied.
Church Creek, Md.—B. P. Moore.
Dover—J. W. Colona.
East Newmarket, Me.—Tilghman Smith.
Ellendale—T. S. Barrett, supply,
Elliott's Island, Md.—W. E. Bird, supplied,
Farmington—A. F. Zimmerman.
Federalsburg, Md.—F C. MacSorley.
Felton—H S. Dulaney.
Frederica—W. W. Sharp.
Galestown and McKendree, Md.—J. R. Kelly, supply.
Georgetown—S. N. Pilchard.
Georgetown Circuit—N. E. Benson.
Greenwood—E. B. Taylor.
Harrington—Warren Burr.
Hickman and Epworth—To be supplied.
Hooper's Island, Md.—W. W. White.
Houston—W. S. Grant.
Hurlock, Md.—C. W. Moore.
Lakesville, Md.—To be supplied.
Laurel—F. F. Carpenter.
Leipsic—To be supplied.
Lewes—O. E. Jones.
Lincoln—C. H. Atkins.
Little Creek—R. H. Wilson.
Magnolia—G. R. Ellis.
Milford—R. K. Stephenson.
Milford Neck and Williamsville—To be supplied.
Millsboro—J. L. Sparklin.
Milton—D. J. Givan.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE

PARENT-TEACHER MEETING

In the absence of the President the Vice-President, Mrs. Edward M. Vaughan presided at the Parent Teacher Association Friday afternoon. The program which was furnished by Miss McDowell's pupils consisting of two spring songs by Catherine Conley, Elezabeth Brady, Norma Pyle, Virginia Hopkins, Stacy Jones, Earl Kirk; Reitation, "Gossiptown," Dorothy Caulk; Piano duett, Margaret and Elizabeth Brady; Recitation, "My Boyhood Appetite" Stacy Jones.

Miss Clara Y. Johnson, president of the Newport Association gave a delightful report of the Conference held recently at Atlantic City N. J.

Miss Price a visitor, spoke for a few moments upon "Co-operation of Parents and Teachers." The new tables was used for the first time it being a gift from the Association to the school.

To date $853.00 has been expended for Baby Bonds and Thrift Stamps by the pupils.

A Junior Red Cross has been organized with every pupil in the school a member and with the following officers: Chairman Miss Prudence H Lewis, Secretary, Miss Esie Jones; Treasurer Miss Ida V. Howell. The Juniors will work under the direction of the Middletown Red Cross and are ready to begin work at once.

CORN PRICES OFFERED

The State board of Agriculture has been giving gold and silver medals for seed corn and will renew these medals for the year 1918, namely, a gold medal fos the best acre of seed corn grown in Delaware, and a silver medal for the second best acre. Forthe acre giving the highest yield $60 and in addition three prizes of $40, $20 and $10 for the highest yields on a single acre in each County.

In addition to these prizes which have been awarded every year for the last number of years, new prizes for five acre yields will be given as follows: namely in each County for prizes of $25 $20, $15 and $10. The field must be continuous and not less than five acres and thn competitior shall notify the State Board of Agriculture that he desires to enter the competition and at the end of the season shall submit a repor giving the date of plowing, amount of manure and fertilizer applied, distance apart that corn is planted and nnmber of cultivations given. When the corn is ready to cut the State of Agriculture will send a committee who shall select not less than 500 hills in different parts of the field which shall be a fair average of the five acres These hills shall be cut, shocked and sealed in the presence of the Committee. When the corn is ready to husk the Committee shall be notified and shall weigh the husked corn and take a sample of thirty-five pounds which shall be forwarded to the State Board of Agriculture. The prizes will be awarded to the basis of dry, shelled, merchantable corn.

I. O. R. M. Elects Officers

On the 26th Sun Worm Moon, Seneca Tribe No. 44, I. O. R. M., of this town elected the following officers: Chief Prophet, F. B. Bingnear; Sachem, S. F. Shallcross; Senior Sagamore, G. B. Bingnear; Junior Sagamore, M E. Hudson; K. of W., John L. Maul; C. of R., Thomas Pyle; Trustee, H. D. Conner, to be raised on the 9th sun of Plant Moon. On Saturday, March 30th, evening at 7.30, Seneca Tribe, No.44, Mohawk Tribe, No. 53 and Appoquinimink Tribe 24, will meet in Odessa to witness an adoption by the Union Degree Team of Wilmington.

Very complete Easter stocks. Do your last day's shopping at Fogel & Burstan's. Read our ad.

Annual Meeting April 5th

At the annual meeting of the Middletown Branch of the Red Cross there will be music—lots of music. Among the soloists and their songs are: "Laddie In Khakie," Mrs. E. L Pleasanton; "Smile Smile, Smile," Miss Lulu Ratledge; "There's a Long, Long, Trail," Mrs. E. P. Brown; "Keep The Home Fires Burning", Mr. Charles Stewart; "Long Boy" P. L. McWhorter Jr. Community Singing will be a feature of the occasion. Everybody will have an opportunity to left up his or her voice in song. Of course America will be sung so learn the new verse:

God save our noble men,
Send them safe home again,
God save our men,
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous.
They are so dear to us,
God save our men.

Women to Sell Bonds

A meeting of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of New Castle County is called for two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, April 3d, at headquarters Middletown. Mrs Henry Ridgely State chairman and the Advisory Board will be present, also the chairmen of the various hundreds. Through the efforts of Mrs. James Starr Jr. chairman of the Third Federal Reserve District, an instructor will be sent from Philadelphia to teach the women of this organization HOW TO SELL BONDS.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Potato planting time.

Spring is here at last.

Spring bonnets are appearing.

As you sow, so you shall reap.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the swatting of the Kaiser

Everybody's auto should be in the big Liberty Bond Auto Parade, April 6th.

It is quite a relief not to find snow shoes pictured among the spring styles.

Riding in an automoble is better than travelling in a street car, but walking is better than either.

Mrs. J Z. Crossland entertained the U. T. C. Sewing circle at her home Wednesday evening

The country is lagging behind in its purchase of war stamps. Your dollar won't be worth much if the Koiser gets here Get busy and buy!

A railroad is not one of the commodities that can be left for months in cold storage and come out as good as new.

It becomes a pretty problem in value when the hens that you are cherishing for your country's sake have their own lack of patriotism, by scratching up your war garden.

The serious shortage of teachers for rural public schools in all three counties of the State has brought the school authorities face to face with the necessity for relieving this condition.

Farmers are planning to grow twice as much corn this year than they have been accustomed in years past. The unprecented high price of the cereal is the incentive. There will also be a greatly increased acreage of tomatoes.

The sum of fory-five dollars was realized at the weight social held by the senior class of George Biddle High School Cecilton, last Friday evening. Thirty-one dollars was cleared which will be used to cover commencement expenses.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Middletown, Del. week ending March 21, 1918: Mrs. C. D. Crouch, Miss Clara Clark, Miss Beatrice Hall Miss Lottie Wright and Miss Bertha Wright Mr. Raymond Burk, S. E. Cannon and S. E. Dodner.

The third and last of the socials which are being given by the Ladies Aid Society of Forest Presbyterian church will be held at "Manse" the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Moore, next Monday evening. A silver offering will be taken at the door. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Entertained Friends

In honor of their daughter Harriett's thirteenth birthday, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Black entertained a unmber of friends at their home last Saturday evening. The time was pleasantly spent in games and music etc., after which delightful refreshments were served. The guests were: Betty Johnson, Catherine Reed, Anna English, Dorothy Ratledge, Charlotte Donaghy, Mary and Gladys Goldsborough, Grace Rosenberg, Caroline Fouracre, Percy and Edwin Donaghay, John Pool, Burton Pearson, Stacy Jones, Lewis Stewart, and Harris McDowell.

How to Preserve Eggs

Surplus eggs, preserved in spring will supply the home with good eggs in the fall and winter, when eggs are hard to get and are high priced.

Eggs to be preserved must be fresh, and should be placed in the preserving container as soon as possible after they are laid. One of the best methods of preserving is by the use of waterglass, a pale yellow, odorless, sirupy liquid that can be bought by the quart or gallon from the druggist or poultry supply man.

It should be diluted in the proportion of 1 part of waterglass to 9 parts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool. Earthenware crocks or jars are the best containers, since their glazed surface prevents chemical action from the solution. The crocks or cans should be scalded and allowed to cool before they are used. A container holding 5 gallons will accommodate 15 dozen eggs and will require one quart of waterglass.

In order that we may comply with the Allies for wheat and at the same time take care of our own domestic supplies we urgently need this year an earlier and more complete marketing of the wheat in the farmers' hands than usual. The Allies are taking from us 50 per cent of other cereals than wheat to mix in their bread. Inasmuch as the people of the Allied countries and soldiers must be fed with bread bakeed in bakeries it is impossible for them to prepare bread made wholly of other cereals and we must furnish them with sufficient wheat to maintain their baker loaves. I further appeal to all of the farmers of Delaware that they shall bring all of their wheat except their necessary reserve for seed to market before May 1st. This is a war call and a service for who is fighting for his life. If your local miller is unable to buy all the wheat that is offered, market it in the other customary trade channels through which it will reach the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

(Signed)
HERBERT C. HOOVER.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, March 31st. Easter Day.
Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer Sermon and Holy Communion.
12.00, Sunday School session.
7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.
Passion Tide, 1918.

My dear People:

There never has been in America so wide-spread a call for the observance of Holy Week as has gone out this year. The call is truly national. It has been issued by almost every Christian body. For ourselves in St. Anne's, I most earnestly pray that we may quietly but very sincerely heed the call. We all very greatly need a week of quiet, that we may lay our lives quietly before God, that He may refresh them and give them greater strength for the harder tasks ahead; and as a preparation for a Happy Easter.

Easter is the time-honored season for making to Almighty God the two-fold offering of self and substance. I counsel you good friend, one and all, to spend a Holy Week of careful preparation, because that alone will enable you to make a worthy and happy Easter Communion. All communicants are expected to receive the Holy Communion on Easter Day. The acceptance of the Easter invitation expresses your loyalty and devotion to the risen Christ. By means of our Easter communion we not only receive the same for the strengthening and refreshing of our souls, but in that way we render thanks for the priceless Easter Gospel, which gives us the confident hope of immortality,

Every worshipper should also make a special thank-offering on Easter Day as an expression of gratitude for the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The Vestry urges upon us at this time the necessity of a liberal Easter offering because the current expenses of the parish demand it. With a worthy response from each of our parishioners, what a splendid Thanksgiving (Eucharist) we shall have! God expects an honest and conscientious Easter offering. More than that could not reasonably be asked; less than that should not be given by a faithful churchman.

Such a response, be it large or small, will be asceptable and well-pleasing to Almighty God. Wishing you a Happy Easter, I am,

Faithfully your friend and rector,
PERCY LOWRY DONAGHAY.

THE MITE BOXES

The Missionary mite boxes are to be returned on Easter Day. The money collected in these boxes is used for Church extension. For many years, perhaps always, many of us have been prone to think of our sacrifices.

Today thank God we are learning to forget that word, and substituting therefore "Service," for we have been given a charge and privilege such as men have never been given before, and it will take all our strength and soul and courage to fulfill our trust. The command is, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

EASTER DAY

"Why seek ye the living amongst the dead? He is not here, but is risen." St. Luke XXIV: 5-6.

The term Easter, as used by the Church, is from the old Saxon word Oster, signifying "to rise;" the day of the Lord's rising from the dead. The Church has always celebrated this great festival of the Resurrection (and universally, on the same day since A. D., 325) as the most important festival of the year. The joy, the glory, the triumph of this day has been her song, as year after year, since ever the true Paschal Lamb was slain, she has kept at this time "the Lord's Passover."

Christ is risen! In despite of watch and seal, the stone is rolled away from the sepulchre; and as angels brought the glad tidings of His Birth, they bring also the glorious news of His resurrection—pledge of our own rising from the dead. In joyful anthems and exulting hymns the Church takes up the strain, and our hearts thrill even as though, with the disciples, we beheld again "the linen clothes lying," and, with Mary, heard once more the voice of our risen Lord. Alleluiah!

Liberty Loan Drive

The Demonstration Committee of St. Georges Hundred requests all mothers who have sons in the service, to be at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan at the Delaware Trust Co. Saturday, April 6th, at one o'clock, where machines will be provided for them to join in the parade to promote interest in the Liberty Loan Drive.

FOREST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, March 31, 1918

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School sesson Men are cordially invited to the Pastor's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service Topic "Lessons from the Risen Christ's Forty Days." John 21:10-17.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Special Easter music will be sung by the choir at both services; and the Pastor will preach sermons appropriate to the day. All cordially invited.

The loan or gift of flowers for the church decoration on Easter Sunday is requested. Please send the flowers to the church on next Saturday morning.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Orah Spry was a Sunday visitor in Wilmington.

Miss Ciara Gallagher spent Sunday with friends in Smyrna.

Miss Pearl Otwell, of Seaford, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Carl Jones, of Wilmington, was a visitor at his home over Sunday.

Mr. Claud Fouracre was the guest of relatives in Wilmington over the week-end.

Mr. John W. Arthurs, of Kenton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Burris.

Mrs. Alexander Maxwell, of Port Deposit, Md., visited her home here over the week-end.

Sergt. Delbert B. Gallagher spent Saturday and Sunday with his aunt Mrs. John E. Ginn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Graham, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mr. W. B. Kates.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Vansant, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denny.

Miss Mary Maloney, of Rockford Hall, has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney.

Misses Mary and Gladys Goldsborough, of Chester, Pa., weae entertained over Sunday by Miss Harriett Black.

Mrs. Josephine Dickson and son, Howard, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Massey, Md.

Miss Helen Jones, of Wilmington, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jones on Sunday.

Mr. J. Carson Segelken, of Washington, D. C., was the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Segelken Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs John Robertson, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her brother Mr. George R. Douglass and family.

Mr. Grant Rowbotham, of Philadelphia, was a Sunday guest of his family who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price.

Dr and Mrs. M. B. Burstan and son, of Ridley Park, Pa., spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Mrs. G. W. Naudain has returned to her home here after a visit with her daughter Mrs. Oscar Goodhand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Robert T. Cochran and family who have been spending sometime in Florida, were the guests of his mother Mrs. M. H. Cochran several days this week on their return to their home in East Orange, N. J.

Mr. Hugh Brown, who is a student in the freshman class at Delaware College, has been taking an enforced 30 days vacation at the home of his mother, Mrs. Hugh Brown, in town. He had the double misfortune to get the mumps and also to injure a leg at basket ball, being an ardent devotee of live gymnastics.

Cattle Distributed Among Farmers

The three car loads of Holstein dairy cattle purchased from Michigan by the Farmers' Trust Co. of Newark and the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, after being on exhibition for three days were distributed among the following farmers:-

J. S. Moor of Middletown, 13 P. R.; Paul B. Messick of Middletown, 8; John Clendaniels of Kennedyville, Md. 4: W. W. Knowles of Wilmington, 2; John Mitchell of Hochessin, 2; Thomas Green of Newark, 1; Horrace Dennison of Marshallton, 1; John Reynolds of Middletown, 1; W. P. Wallace Cook of Newark, 1; Rodmond Sanworth, of Newark. 1; Mr. Vansant of Newark 1;

These cattle have been distributed among thirteen of the County farmers and will form the basis for as many pure bred herds. Farmers of the County who are making bull calves can get no better breeding than the calves that will be produced by these cows.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, March 31st, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. Van P. Northrup.

2 P. M Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening Worship with sermon by Rev. Van P. Northrup.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Home and Women's Foreign Missionary societies will be held at the home of Mrs. L. C. Scott on Monday evening, April 1st, at 7.30 o'clock.

Will Drive Home Overland Cars

Walter S. Burris dealer in automobiles Abraham Donovan, Harold Wink Harry Cleaver, Arthur Hope, Ralph Smith, Francis McDowell, Matthew Heller, Wilson Money, Albert Dorris, Clayton Appleby and Issac Cleaver left Bear on Tuesday morning at 8.16 for Toledo, O. They will each drive home an Overland car for Mr. Burris, and expect to arrive in Delaware by Friday night or Saturday morning.

FACTS AS THEY ARE

The following letter was handed us for publication by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shepherd and will also appear in this week's Newark Post.

March 20, 1918.

EDITOR OF THE POST:
Newark, Delaware.
Dear Sir:

To correct an erroneous impression that seems to have gained credence by a letter published in your paper signed "a lover of old Newark" I am requesting a small space in your next issue.

As chairman of supplies for rural New Castle County to whom is delegated the commission of furnishing helmets, sweaters and comfort bags to each drafted boy of our county as he is called to service and also to whom is given the privilege of commandeering the above named articles from any of all branches of the Red Cross in rural New Castle County, I desire to make this statement.

The chairman was requested by the Secretary of the Delaware Chapter of the American Red Cross to perform the above duties with the supplies from Middletown, if possible, in order not to interfere with the other branches continuing the sending of knitted articles to the Chairman of knitting for the Delaware Chapter.

Knowing the activity and the very efficient work of the Middletown Branch, the Secretary realized that extra effort would be exerted to expedite all orders.

The comfort bags were not furnished by the Middletown Branch but by Headquarters in Wilmington.

It may be impossible for Middletown to be able to continue to supply the demand, if so any or all branches of rural New Castle may be requisitioned.

It was not for vain self-glory that Middletown replied to the call, simply that she is doing her best not her bit; that she is a part of the whole with eye and ear alert, with heart and hands ready. The first duty of a soldier whether in training or in the trenches is to obey orders.

We regret that "a lover of old Newark" has so slight an acquaintance with her sister town of Middletown.

Respectfully Yours,
ELIZABETH C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of Supplies for rural New Castle.

"PUBLIC TAKE NOTICE"

From information which came to me last night, there seems to be a misunderstanding by a few persons as to my patriotism and Americanism. Before the United States entered the war, I felt kindly to Germany because of relatives who were directly in great danger, as a result of the war. But when war was declared by the United States it was no longer a question in my mind where I should stand. I want to state in the strongest terms possible that I am a thoroughly loyal, public spirited and patriotic citizen of the United Sates. I am now, and until the end, with and behind our great President of the United States, in whatever actions are necessary to win this war, for the liberty of all people. I am at my Country's call, and ready to make all sacrifices to accomplish the noble purposes for which our Boys are fighting and giving their lives. For proof of my patriotism, in the past, consult Rev. Percy L. Donaghay on the last sale of Liberty Bonds; the Local Red Cross Committee for contributions; and the Demonstration Committee in Tuesday night's parade and mass meeting

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Middletown Del., March 29th, 1918.

THE WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN

Committee of Rural New Castle County, Delaware, opened headquarters at Middletown in the Delaware Trust Co. Building on South Broad St., on Monday afternoon, March 24. In the evening of the same day the men's committee held it's initial meeting at the same place. The opening had been deferred one week because of one of the residents of the building having the measles.

The County Chairman, Mrs. Howard A. Pool, has appointed the following chairmen of the various Hundreds: Mill Creek, Mrs. James R. Miles of Hockessin, R. D.; White Clay Creek Hundred, Mrs. Richard Whittingham, of Newark; New Castle Hundred, Mrs. Lewis E. Eliason, of New Castle; Pencader Hundred, Miss Annie Ellison of Summit Bridge,; Red Lion Hundred, Mrs. William U. Reybold, Delaware City; St. Georges Hundred, Mrs. Clarence E. Pool of McDonough; Appoquinimink Hundred, Mrs. Daisy Johnson, of Townsend; Blackbird Hundred, Mrs. Theodore Ferguson, of Blackbird.

Mrs. Edward Ladley is Secretary of the Organization, and Miss Hutchin is chairman of Publicity. A phone and typewriter have been installed in headquarters and members of the Committee, with a strong pull and a pull all together are ready for immediate action.

A PATRIOTIC NIGHT

The Packed Opera House Hears Fine Addresses And Music

ON THE BURNING WAR THEME

Probably the largest public meeting of any sort ever held in the Opera House was the patriotic outpouring of our citizens last Tuesday night to hear the war issues presented by able speakers.

By actual count and accurate estimate there were 1000 people in the auditorium, galleries, and on the stage, in the lobby and stairway, and besides, throngs on the pavement in front of the building.

It is high time the people of Middletown were thoroughly waked up to the extreme gravity of our national situation, for too many of them are in the same somnolent condition that Dr. Randolph said the Wilmingtonians had been and largely yet were, when he described them as "patriotic corpses whom he had been for three years trying to dynamite into wakefulness." But thank God for the few live patriots, especially our ladies, who long have been and yet are working like Trojans.

The speakers were Lt. J. C. Wickham, of the British Army, the youthful American hero from Philadelphia who upon the outbreak of the war went to England, and after no less than seven attempts, succeeded in reaching the front line trenches, and whose blue stripes attest his two years active service there, and who gave an intensely interesting narrative of his two years experience in the horrible war trenches—an address "as full of meat as an egg," as Hamlet says, and all delivered with a concise simplicity and modesty that reminded one of the War Memoirs of the great Grant; the Rev. H. F. Randolph, of Wilmington, and the Rev. F. H. Moore, of Middletown, both of whom made stirring addresses upon the burning war theme and after reciting many illustrations of the awful barbarities and treacheries of the Hun devils, pleaded with their hearers to awaken to the great danger and put forth their mightiest efforts, make their greatest sacrifices with purse, food, self-denials and in all other ways possible, to help save their imperilled land.

The speakers were introduced by Mr. Walter S. Leatherbury, the live and progressive Chairman of the Town Board, who with fine taste refused to indulge in the customary vain introductory splurge that robs the speaker's time, but with few and appropriate words gave the orators name and purpose.

A fine parade through the town of about 50 automobiles draped with red, white and blue garlands and with the nation's colors; and Troop No. 1 of the Boy Scouts of America, together with a fine Artillery Band of 24 pieces from Fort Dupont, preceded the meeting at 8 o'clock in the Opera House.

Along the line of march numbers of business houses and private residences were patriotierlly decorated, and the paraders given hearty applause.

After the speaking, three gold medals were given three members of this Troop No. 1 Boy Scouts of America, by Rev. Percy L. Donaghay, Scoutmaster of the Troop. These medals had been won by selling Liberty Bonds of the second issue. The meritorious Scouts were Purnal L. McWhorter, Jr., Percy S. Donaghay and Harry B. Roberts.

The local committee consisting of Messrs. Walter S. Leatherbury, chairman: W. N. Donovan, Elias M. Shallcross, James Redgraves and Daniel W. Steveno, headed the paraded.

Killed By Comrade's Bullet

By the accidental discharge of a revolver, at Fort duPont, Hugh E. Hasson, a soldier, was shot and killed.

Hasson enlisted from Philadelphia, his former home, and has no relatives. He was 21 years old and in the artillery branch of the service. He was unassigned. His body was shipped to a friend in Philadelphia, who will have it interred.

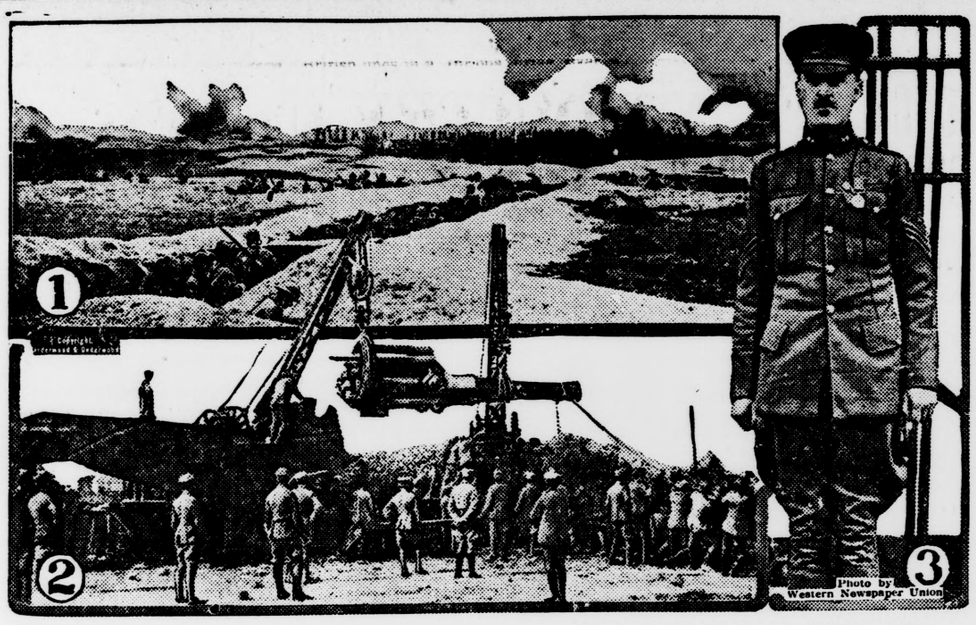
Hasson was standing near a soldier who was being given instructions in the handling of a revolver. The weapon was exploded accidentally, and the bullet of heavy calibre struck Hasson.

The bullet penetrated his side, tearing through the vital organs. Hasson was rushed to the post hospial but died within two hours.

Notice to the Citizens of Middletown

Congress of the United States having passed the save-an-hour daylight bill specifying that all clocks in the United States shall be moved up one hour next Sunday morning, March 31st, at 2 a. m., the Town Council has decided to blow the Fire Whistle at the Light and Water Plant on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, in order that all persons may set their clocks to comply with the save-an-hour daylight bill.

By order of Town Council,
W. S. LETHERBURY, Pres.



1—French troops advancing to a grenade attack under cover of a heavy barrage fire. 2—Italians moving a heavy gun up to position for the expected spring offensive. 3—Sergt. Maj. A. W. James of the Canadian forces, who was decorated in the presence of a huge crowd at Madison Square Garden, New York, for bravery in action after being badly wounded.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Open Great Attack on the British Front North of St. Quentin.

MAY BE THE SPRING DRIVE

Allied Commanders Confident Their Lines Cannot Be Broken Seriously —Teutonic Penetration of Russia Continues—Shipping Question Most Serious — Dutch Vessels Are Seized.

By E. W. PICKARD.

"We are at the decisive moment of the war and one of the greatest moments in German history," telegraphed the kaiser to the Rhenish provincial council, and thereupon, Thursday morning, his forces began a tremendous bombardment of a wide stretch of the British front north of St. Quentin. This was followed by attacks by large masses of infantry which were hurled against the British front in desperate efforts to break through. The assaults were extremely costly to the enemy and up to the time of writing had been of little avail, for though at some points the British advanced lines had been penetrated, Field Marshal Haig reported that on no part of the long front of attack had the Germans attained their objective.

Apparently Von Hindenburg was trying to drive in a wedge on each side of the Cambrai salient, and at the same time his troops made vicious assaults on the French northeast of Verdun and near Reims, though these were considered as diversions rather than parts of the main attack. The lines held by the Americans in the Lorraine and Toul sectors had not been assailed.

The British were in no way surprised by the attack of Thursday, and their commanders met it with supreme confidence. In every possible way they were prepared to meet the assault, of which they had had ample warning. Whether this smash was really the opening of the threatened great spring drive of the kaiser or not was uncertain, but American military experts doubted it. If it were, said they, it was the most hopeful sign of the war so far, for its defeat was certain. And such a defeat, they felt, would bring much closer the ultimate triumph of the cause of the allies.

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Intense aerial activity characterized the operations all along the west front last week. There were numerous combats, in which the allies generally had the best of it, and the British and French aviators made many raids on towns and military establishments back of the German lines. Mannheim especially was hard hit by the British. The American flyers also were very busy and won praise by their skill and daring.

These developments lend backing to the statement of one war correspondent that land fighting in France is temporarily in abeyance and that the allies expect to win the war there in the air, having already undoubted supremacy in that element. He asserts that if the Germans make their great drive it must be made blindly, and the allies will promptly send their immense navies of the air across and destroy the Hun's lines of communications, depots and factories and his entire organization of supplies and re-enforcements. If this is the plan, there is the greater need for the United States to speed up its lagging production of battleplanes. The Providence Journal, heretofore remarkably well informed, asserts that in this respect the American aircraft program for 1918 is an absolute failure.

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While the kaiser delayed his big attack on the west front, the world has waited in considerable suspense to know what the plan of the allies may be. This rests with the supreme council at Versailles—in which America is still unrepresented—and there is reason to believe that it will decide to take the offensive without waiting for the Germans to strike, as was intimated in these columns some weeks ago. It is believed that the council has at its disposal an immense army made up of reserves of the various allied forces, and some wise observers think the first great attack will be made in Italy, though there will be enough doing in France and Belgium to keep the Germans busy and uncertain. Intense activity by both the Germans and French in the Verdun region, and certain movements in the American section toward Metz indicate coming operations of magnitude on those parts of the line. The French made some remarkably swift and successful raids, destroying enemy blockhouses and shelters that had taken three years to construct.

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On the Toul front the Americans were subjected to continuous shelling and the enemy also sent over airplanes that dropped large rubber balls filled with liquified mustard gas—a new form of attack. The American artillery maintained its record for accurate fire, driving the enemy from several strong positions and at times attacking the Germans heavily with gas shells. Secretary Baker in the course of his visit to General Pershing's forces was under fire in the front line trenches, and one big shell exploded close to his automobile, but he escaped injury.

On Tuesday General Pershing approved the awarding of the first of the new American military crosses for bravery, the recipients being Lieut. John O. Green and Sergts. William Norton and Patrick Walsh. All of them previously had been decorated with the French war cross.

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In Russia, despite the acceptance of the peace treaty by the bolsheviki, the German armies have been steadily pressing forward, occupying town after town in the south, moving up toward Moscow and also approaching so close to Petrograd that the seizure of the capital city was said to be a matter of days or hours. All the allied diplomats left Petrograd, most of them retiring to Vologda, 350 miles east. American Ambassador Francis from there issued an address to the Russian people, warning them that if they submitted to the peace imposed by the central powers Russia eventually would become a German province, and pledging the support of the American government to any government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. Mr. Francis acted without specific instructions from Washington, but his utterances received the full approval of the administration.

The bolshevik government has been hurriedly moving to Moscow. Trotzky is there and says he will act as minister of war if there is to be more fighting. The new volunteer army is being organized rapidly, with renewed discipline, and the press and people, already somewhat disillusioned, cry out against the predatory ruthlessness of the Germans. The Transcaucasian assembly at Tiflis refused to ratify the peace treaty and demanded immediate war on Germany. The attitude of all the allies toward the bolshevik soviet is becoming more sympathetic, but the hope of effective resistance is rather faint.

The hand of the conqueror falls more and more heavily on Roumania, which is now required to give up to the central powers not only all of her own war munitions, but also those left in Roumania by the allies. If she yields to this demand the representatives of the allies will leave Jassy.

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The supreme war council of the allies at Versailles issued a statement denouncing Germany's political crimes against Russia and Roumania and refusing to recognize the peace treaties with them. "We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder," said the council. In reply Chancellor von Hertling asserted Germany had no intention of robbing or dishonoring Russia and accused the allies of hypocrisy, untruthfulness and brutality.

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There was no material change in the situation in the far East, but the opposition to Japan's plan to occupy Vladivostok seemed to increase because of the persistent distrust of the Island empire's good faith. Trotzky warned the world that Germany and Japan had agreed to divide Russia between them, but Trotzky's opinions are no longer entitled to very serious consideration.

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Early Thursday morning two British and three French destroyers engaged a force of German destroyers off Dunkerque, and when the fight was over four enemy vessels had been sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but the allied casualties were slight.

The same day Ostend was heavily bombarded by British monitors and Helgoland was attacked by airplanes.

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Eloquent argument having failed to bring the Teutonic rulers to their senses or the Teutonic peoples to a realization of the truth, and encouragement and sympathy having met with no response from the Russians, President Wilson seems to have decided that action, quick and forcible, is the only thing that will bring the war to a close. He cheered up the country immensely by calling into conference the heads of the various war boards, who had been named as advisers to the chairman of the war industries board in establishing co-ordination. He impressed upon these men again the need of harmonizing their work in order to hurry up shipbuilding, increase shipping facilities and provide materials for the production of munitions. The shipbuilding question is the most pressing one, and the government is somewhat disturbed by the uncertain labor situation. It intends to adopt a definite labor policy, as did England, but this has not yet been formulated.

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The matter of ships also came to the front again in England, and in response to public demand Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave out figures on the results of the submarine warfare. Total losses to the allies and neutral nations since the beginning of the war, he said, were 6,000,000 tons, and he admitted the monthly losses are 120,000 tons greater than the new ships built. To correct this, Sir John Jellicoe is to devote himself to combating the submarine, Lord Pirrie has been made governor general of merchant ship building and all available men in the country will be put to building ships. Premier Lloyd-George said that by special effort the deficiency could be made good in British shipyards alone.

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A great help in solving this transport problem is the seizure of about a million tons of Dutch shipping by the United States and England. This was accomplished on Wednesday after the Netherlands government had refused to put into effect its voluntary agreement to restore its merchant marine to normal activity. Most of the vessels taken will be used in carrying food from America to Europe, and President Wilson says Holland will receive ample supplies of foodstuffs, in accordance with the original pact. Germany, of course, has warned the Dutch that their ships now will be sunk, but it never has shown much regard for the rights of neutral ships outside the proscribed zone.

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After being assailed in vain by the Republicans, the administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the house Thursday with only two opposing votes. On the same day the president signed the bill which brings the railroads under government operation and control until 21 months after the end of the war.

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Agricultural interests were relieved of anxiety by an order of the war department permitting men engaged in planting or cultivating crops to continue their work until finished, although their draft numbers are reached. This does not apply to dairy workers.

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Wisconsin, smarting under the imputations of disloyalty caused by La Follette and his doings and sayings, undertook to redeem herself in the senatorial primaries, and succeeded in a measure. Joseph E. Davies, backed by the national administration, easily won the Democratic nomination, but Congressman Lenroot had a hard task defeating James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, for the Republican choice. The Socialist vote, unexpectedly heavy, was cast for Victor Berger, who is under indictment for violating the espionage act.

REPORT TROUBLE IN INDIA

Natives in Baluchistan Attack British Posts, Is Official Statement Given Out at London.

Uprisings on the part of natives in Baluchistan recently resulted in fighting in which many casualties were inflicted, the India office announces. The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken. The official statement is as follows: "The India office announces that the attitude of the Maris in Baluchistan, which had been unsatisfactory for some time, recently culminated in a series of outrages. They organized and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Gumbaz and Fort Munro, where they were completely repulsed. They suffered many casualties.

"Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are being undertaken against them. Our airplanes on two occasions recently bombed tribal concentrations with effect."

Baluchistan is situated on the Arabian sea, bounded on the west by Persia and the north by Afghanistan. In the main it occupies the position of a British protectorate, and part of it is directly subject to Britain.

There have been several disturbances in the outlying portions of the Indian empire during the war, although none of them previously reported has been of importance. The Germans have gone to great lengths with propaganda and conspiracies in attempts to stir up disaffection in India.

FAIL TO BREAK BRITISH LINE

Germans Have Gun Every Twelve Yards.

BRITISH COUNTER ATTACK

Four Hundred Thousand Teutonic Troops and An Enormous Number of Guns Employed In the Offensive—The Kaiser at the Front.

London.—In a battle that has rivaled in ferocity any that has preceded it during three and a half years of warfare, the British, on a 50-mile front, withstood a great German offensive in its initial stages. At some points the British line has been bent back, but not as much as had been expected by military experts acquainted with the forces the Germans had brought up and the power of the guns they had upon and behind the line.

As the result of the struggle on that part of the front just west of Cambrai, where the fighting was apparently hottest, the British line has nowhere been broken, and Field Marshal Haig's men have inflicted frightful casualties on the enemy.

The first reports of infantry fighting were indicative of an attempt on the part of the Germans to drive wedges into both sides of the Cambrai salient, isolate the British troops further east and regain the Hindenburg line, from which they were driven on November 22, 1917, by General Byng's sudden blow. Subsequent dispatches have proved that this was, indeed, the plan of the German General Staff. The fighting on the part of the 50-mile front was but a side issue to the terrific onslaught aimed at Gauche Wood and Lagnicourt, the south and north bases of the salient.

It was reported that St. Ledger was the scene of a hard struggle and that Doignies had been retaken by the British. These points are about four kilometers, or 2.48 miles, back of the British lines as they stood before the attack began. Berlin claims that British first line positions from Arras to Lafere were captured.

The concentration of men and artillery on the British front, as shown in official reports, demonstrates that the Germans are making a demonstrated effort to smash the British lines. Forty divisions, or about 400,000 Teutonic troops, are in the fight. The total number of cannon the Germans are employing cannot be estimated, but unofficial reports say that there were 1,000 guns on one small sector. Austrian and Bulgarian troops have made their appearance on the British front.

The attack was launched under the eyes of Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the three guiding spirits of the German war machine. The French report fighting in various sectors, especially in Champagne and Lorraine.

Hostilities are not limited to the front in France, but the Italian battle line is beginning to show signs of actvity beyond the ordinary. An Austrian attack in he Frenzela Valley was checked by the Italians after an advanced post had been taken. The Frenzela River is a confluent of the Brenta and a drive there would be for the purpose of gaining a foothold on a road to the plains of Northern Italy.

American cannon have continued the terrific pounding of the German lines in the Luneville sector and raiding parties have found that the German trenches there have been demolished. So complete is the evacuation of the German first lines that an American patrol crossed No Man's Land without artillery assistance and without being fired on by the enemy.

The Germans, continuing their advance in Southern Russia, have captured the city of Ochakov, 41 miles northeast of Odessa. The Germans are also continuing their invasion farther north. Chaotic conditions are reported in Northern Russia, where the people are fleeing as best they may from the invading Teutons.

DUTCH DISPLEASE HUNS.

Germany Considers Relations Altered Following Seizure Of Ships.

London. — Dispatches from The Hague report that a local news agency says that Germany considers her relations with Holland altered by the attitude of the Dutch Government toward the Entente and the United States, and published a report that the abandonment by the Dutch Government of the remaining restrictive clauses in its shipping loan terms would be regarded by Germany as cause for war.

WOULD BAR GERMAN PAPERS.

Clevelanders Send Resolution To President.

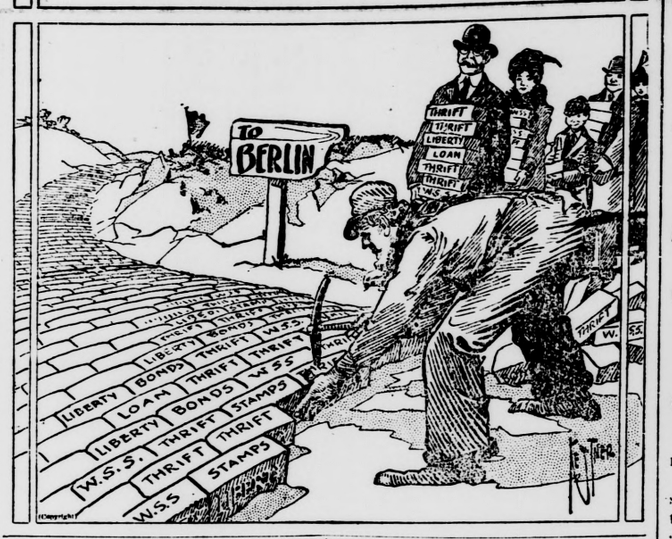
Cleveland.—Suppression of all German language newspapers in this country and particularly a Cleveland German daily newspaper, as a dangerous organ of German propaganda, was recommended in a resolution signed by 66 prominent Clevelanders and sent to President Wilson. The resolution grew out of patriotic utterances at a smoker and reception given at the University Club.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Many Noncombatant Officers Recently Commissioned.

Washington.—A resolution calling on the War Department for information regarding the number of noncombatant officers of draft age commissioned since America's entrance into the war was introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas, of Colorado. The Senator said he had seen reports stating that 62,000 noncombatant officers had been commissioned, and he desired to know if that were true

Help Pave the Way



THE RAILROAD BILL NOW LAW

President Signs Measure Providing For Federal Control.

RESTRICT EXPENDITURES

McAdoo Issues Orders Requiring All Construction Work To Be Approved By His Office—Lovett To Direct.

Washington.—The first act of Director-General McAdoo after President Wilson signed the Railroad bill, which provides a $500,000,000 revolving fund and prescribes a basis of compensation to the owners during Federal operation, was to issue an order restricting railroads' capital expenditures to extensions and betterments absolutely essential under war conditions. Inasmuch as the Government has now undertaken largely the financing of improvements and purchase of new equipment, the order will serve as a safeguard to the big working fund.

The signing of the bill opens the way for the Railroad Administration to proceed with necessary extensions, with the negotiations of agreements on compensation, and with other forms of financial assistance to the companies.

One of the first results probably will be the conclusion of an arrangement by which the Government will participate to some degree in the meeting of $43,000,000 notes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, due April 15. An announcement on this subject may be made this week.

Without waiting for the Railroad bill to pass the final stage of the President's approval, Mr. McAdoo had created in the Railroad Administration a division of capital expenditures, headed by Rboert S. Lovett, former director of priorities for the War Industries Board, to supervise the regulation of additions and betterments.

This division will scan all requests for the building of new terminals, extension of lines, purchase of locomotives, cars and other equipment, and all other enterprises requiring expenditure of capital. Engineers of the Railroad Administration will report on the physical necessity of proposed betterments before these are considered by higher officials. After being approved by Mr. Lovett and the Director-General, proposals involving capital expenditures will go to the Division of Finance and Purchasers, headed by John Skelton Williams, for execution.

In his order, Mr. McAdoo asked railroads considering extensions to be guided by the war-time necessity for conserving capital, labor and material, and by the idea that enterprises which might be meritorious from the standpoint of an individual railway may not be desirable now that the railway systems have been unified under Government control. He specified that construction of new lines or branches and purchase of locomotives or cars should not be undertaken without his approval.

CELEBRATED TUSCANIA'S LOSS.

And Cat-O'Nine Tails, Tar And Feathers' Are The Result.

Reno, Nev.—Elmer White, who boasted that he helped to celebrate the sinking of the Tuscania, at Gardnerville, Nev., several weeks ago, was lashed to a stake and whipped with an iron cat-o'-nine-tails at Yerington, Nev., by a citizens' committee. He was then coated with tar and feathers and ordered out of town.

FORMER JUDGE IMPEACHED.

C. L. Crum Charged With Disloyalty and Sedition.

Helena, Mont.—Charles L. Crum, former judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district, was impeached by the Senate on all six articles of impeachment, there being a few dissenting votes on only one or two minor articles. The Senate is to pronounce judgment later. Judge Crum was charged with disloyalty and sedition.

1,800 KILLED AT HALIFAX.

Official Report Made On Explosion Of Munition Ship.

Halifax, N. S.—The number of persons who lost their lives in the disaster of December 6 due to the explosion of a munition ship was officially placed at 1,800. The chairman of the mortuary committee announced that the official list contained 1,560 names and that the number of persons known to be missing brought the total of dead to 1,800.

HOLLAND REFUSES HER SHIPS SEIZED

America Adds 600,000 Tons at a Clip.

BRITAIN ACTS AT SAME TIME

Refusal Of Holland Is Caused By German Pressure—Naval Guards Go Aboard 77 Merchantmen Lying In American Waters.

Washington.—Upon Holland's refusal in the face of German threats, to put into effect her voluntary agreement for restoring her merchant marine to normal activity, the United States Government requisitioned all Dutch ships in American waters. At the same time Great Britain was taking over Dutch vessels in British ports.

A total of 77 ships, of probably 600,000 tons, were added to the American Merchant Marine by the requisitioning. Another 400,000 tons are put into the Allied service by Great Britain's action. Most of them will be used in the food-carrying trade between the United States and Europe.

President Wilson's proclamation taking over the ships was issued only after word finally came from London that Holland's delayed reply was a rejection of the British-American demand. The Government had waited more than 48 hours beyond the time when Holland had been requested to make a decision as to whether she would carry out the original pact or submit to requisitioning. Every effort was made to avoid drastic action, as transfer by agreement was sought, rather than by seizure, although the latter is sa nexercise of sovereign rights justified in international law, and practiced by all nations.

In a statement outlining the negotiations which preceded the requisitioning, President Wilson pointed out that the permanent agreement with the Dutch Government had been blocked by Germany despite the little kingdom's acute need of foodstuffs, for which the agreement provided. A temporary agreement then was negotiated to tide over the emergency and that, too, was held up by Prussian diplomacy.

"Although the reason never was formally expressed," the President said, "it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German Government in sinking the Spanish ship Sardinero outside the danger zone, when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers."

SOLDIERS LOSE THEIR VOTE.

No Feasible Way Of Taking Their Ballots In France.

Washington.—A formal recommendation against any attempt to record the soldier vote in France for elections held during the war has been prepared by the War Department. After securing opinions of General Pershing and his staff, and of department officials on this side, it was learned the department had determined that no practical method of taking the votes of members of the expeditionary forces can be devised.

CURFEW IN ENGLAND.

All Amusement Places And Shops Close At 9.30.

London.—The curfew hour has been fixed for London and the southern counties of England at 10.30 o'clock at night. At that hour all places of amusement must be closed, and they must remain closed until 1 o'clock the following afternoon. There will be no lights for shop windows, and the hotels, clubs, restaurants and various other designated places must cease serving hot meals from 9.30 at night until 5 o'clock in the morning.

RAISE FOR RURAL CARRIERS.

House Amendment Provides For 20 Per Cent Increase.

Washington.—Rural letter carriers receiving $1,200 a year or less are graned an increase of 20 per cent by an amendment tentatively added to the Postal Increase bill by the House. Rural carriers whose routes are more than 20 miles in length also would receive additional compensation of $24 a year for each mile more than 20 that they are required to travel each day.

YOUR LOYALTY TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE

ARE YOU MAKING SACRIFICES EQUIVALENT TO THOSE OF OUR SOLDIERS?

ALL CAN FIND WAY TO HELP

Make No Ridiculous Reservations; Hold Back Nothing; Share Your Money, Your Food and Your Clothing to Aid the Great War.

(By VIRGINIA TERHUNE VAN DE WATER of the Vigilantes.)

A good woman was discussing the rules of the food administration.

"I am doing a lot for my country," she said, "but there are certain trifles that I do not intend to give up. Such as white bread and bacon."

"No," she said in response to my astonished look, "I mean to have white bread when I want it. Why should I eat corn bread and other substitutes? I like white bread just as much as the soldiers and sailors do. And, anyway, what difference can it make if I use a little white flour and a few slices of bacon every day? I am only one person."

Only one of millions! Suppose they all took that attitude!

"I am no slacker," she added. "I work at the Red Cross four afternoons of each week, and I have made dozens of knitted things for the soldiers. But I draw the line at bacon and white bread and rolls."

Is this patriotism? I remembered the text: "These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Another good woman was talking of the next Liberty Loan drive.

"Well," she declared, "they need not come to me for help! I am a business woman, and I have lost money on heatless Mondays, and since the government has made me do that I do not propose to help with their Liberty loan. I love my country, and I am a Red Cross worker, and all that—but there is a limit."

Should Be No Limit.

A limit! Is there any limit to what she would do if her nearest and dearest were fighting for his life? Would she stop to argue that she had given the suffered expensive woolen underwear, but that she drew the line at the renunciation of certain comforts so that he might have them? Would she be considered a good wife or mother or daughter if she held this attitude towards husband, child or parent?

Let us stop all these ridiculous reservations, these talks of what we will do and won't do. Let us hold back nothing. Do the women who are sending their sons abroad hold back anything? Do these sons grudge risking their beautiful youth, their lives, for their country? Yet some people hesitate at white bread and bacon, and refuse to buy Liberty bonds!

The last-named hesitation is not only unpatriotic, but it is absurd. Later we will know the meaning of the expression, "What I give I have." The money we invest in Liberty bonds will be ours when other money that we now have is gone.

All such talk as I have quoted is wickedly unpatriotic. Let us give as our sons give—ungrudgingly, proudly, because we are counted worthy to make sacrifices for the greatest crusade against evil that the world has ever known.

Make It An Honorable Service.

What would the Son of Righteousness say to our hesitation about trifling luxuries? He died for his cause. We women are not called upon to do that. (Some of us may wish that we were.) But we are called to sacrifice our selfishness for it.

I am not making light of the wonderful work done by those women who toil at Red Cross stations; I am not forgetting the noble and vast army of wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts who stop at nothing in their desire to help end the war honorably.

But I hope that such sentences as I have quoted go no further than the tip of the tongue. If they do, shame to the speakers. And shame to us who let such speech pass unreproved.

"His very living—such was Christ's giving."

We women "have not yet resisted unto blood." But some of our men have, and—God help us!—many more may have to. Can we then endure the ignominy of remembering that even in our inner hearts we have paused to consider what delicacies we may use? Shall we not—in the language of our dear fighting boys—"cut out" all doubtful articles? And let us make of the trifling duty an honorable service. The cause ennobles all that it touches.

True Respectability.

Having the courage to live within one's means is respectability.

Build Character Firmly.

The character which you are constructing is not your own. It is the building material out of which other generations will quarry stones for the temple of life. See to it, therefore, that it be granite and not shale.

Famous Writer Poor Physician.

Schiller, the author of "William Tell," was medical officer in the Prussian guard before he found his profession irksome. He proved to be a very incompetent physician and was expelled from his regiment.

Famous Along Two Lines.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a doctor before he became famous as the creator of Sherlock Holmes. He followed his profession at Southsea in the eighties, and for his services as commandant of a field hospital in the Boer war he received the thanks of the government.

Wires in London.

London's telegraph and telephone wires, it is estimated, extend 73,500 miles overhead and 921,000 miles underground.

Mrs. Bowser Spoils It Again

Mr. Bowser Loses a Good Thing

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By M. QUAD.

At three o'clock the other afternoon a boy left an open note at Mr. Bowser's residence, which told Mr. Bowser that he would have a caller that evening and under no circumstances was he to leave the house before 8 o'clock. The note was signed: "John Darius Clay."

Mrs. Bowser read the note, and had a suspicion that a scheme was on foot. An hour before Mr. Bowser arrived a second note was delivered. This note read that Mr. Clay had important business to discuss with Mr. Bowser, and it was business that couldn't wait until the morrow. Mrs. Bowser read that note, also, and now she was sure that Mr. Bowser was to be let in on the ground floor of some great enterprise.

He was handed both notes, when he entered the house, and he sat down and read them, and scratched his head and muttered:

"Clay; Clay; why, I don't know any man named Clay! John Darius Clay. Is it, and he has got some very important business with me? Perhaps he wants to buy a farm."

"And, perhaps, he has got some scheme on hand," cautioned Mrs. Bowser. "There goes the bell. He has made a very early call."

She went to the front door herself, expecting to see John Darius Clay, but it was not Mr. Clay. It was the boy who had delivered the two notes and he had a third one. It was handed to Mr. Bowser, and he read that Mr. Clay would call at seven thirty, and to let nothing take him from the house at that hour.

"It seems that Mr. Clay wants to see you very much," said Mrs. Bowser, as the note was handed to her. "Who do you think he can be?"

"Why, I am rather expecting news from Washington for the last three days," importantly replied Mr. Bowser. "He may have been sent here as a

She Was Ready When the Conversation Began.

messenger. Three notes, eh? Well, I have three farms to sell him, if he's looking for a bargain, and if Washington wants my advice it can have it free of cost. As a true patriot I stand ready to advice even the president himself."

All through the dinner hour both Mr. and Mrs. Bowser were mystified over the coming of John Darius Clay, and they had been ready for him some time when he at last presented himself. Mr. Bowser at once ushered him into the library. Mrs. Bowser was to be left out of the conversation, but it so happened that she didn't miss a word of it. She suspected that Mr. Bowser would play that very trick, and the door between the sitting-room and library was left a little ajar. She was ready when the conversation began.

"Your name is Mr. Bowser?" began Mr. Clay.

"It is."

"Mr. Samuel Bowser?"

"Yes."

"I came on from Washington at the earnest request of Secretary Daniels, who is a bosom friend of mine. The government is building for him ten more battleships, and he wants your advice as to how to handle them. Could you go back with me to Washington for a week or two?"

"Hum! Let me see! This is very sudden, Mr. Clay. Why did Mr. Daniels select me to give him pointers?"

"He did not explain all to me," replied Mr. Clay, "but I think he heard that you were an old salt and consequently knew all about ships."

Mr. Bowser had once made one of a fishing party to go out on a motorboat. Before the day was ended he had fallen overboard twice and after that remained curled up on the bottom of the boat, so seasick that he could not hold up his head. He had also, once upon a time, rode a skiff across a river 200 feet wide. This was the extent of his "saltiness," but he had great confidence in himself. He thought the matter over for a minute or two and then replied:

"I may come to Washington a week or two later. I am willing to do anything to aid and assist the secretary of the navy. The president himself did not send me any word, did he?"

"Not exactly, but he, of course, expects you will come. I am an old salt myself, and together we can post the secretary so that he will make no blunders."

"Yes, I think we can," was the reply, accompanied by a swelling of the chest.

"Then I will at once telegraph the secretary," said Mr. Clay. "He will be very anxious to hear from me, and, of course, during your stay there you will be treated almost like a king. That is all, Mr. Bowser, except a little formality. The secretary forgot to hand me any money, and I must ask you to advance me $25. You will get it back, of course, as soon as you arrive in Washington. I dislike very much to ask you for this money, but I don't see how I am to get to Washington without it."

"Oh, of course—of course," replied Mr. Bowser, as his bosom swelled out another notch or two. "You think that $25 will cover all expenses, do you?"

"Um. Let me figure a little. You had best make it $30 or $35, Mr. Bowser. There may be unforeseen expenses, you know."

"There is quite apt to be," announced Mrs. Bowser, as she pulled open the door, and appeared before them.

It was so unexpected that nobody could do anything in reply, and she looked straight at John Darius Clay and said:

"I understood you to say that you were an old salt yourself?"

Mr. Clay was so taken aback that he only bowed in response.

"If you are then, you can answer me a question: Is the main downhaul of the second uphaul of the third jibboon kept in the captain's cabin, or in the cook's galley? If you are an old salt your answer to that question will be a prompt one."

Mr. Clay looked helplessly at Mr. Bowser, and Mr. Bowser had a look of woe and helplessness on his face. There was silence for half a minute, during which the cook downstairs was heard to drop her dishpan and swear about it, and then Mr. Clay called up his nerve and said to Mrs. Bowser:

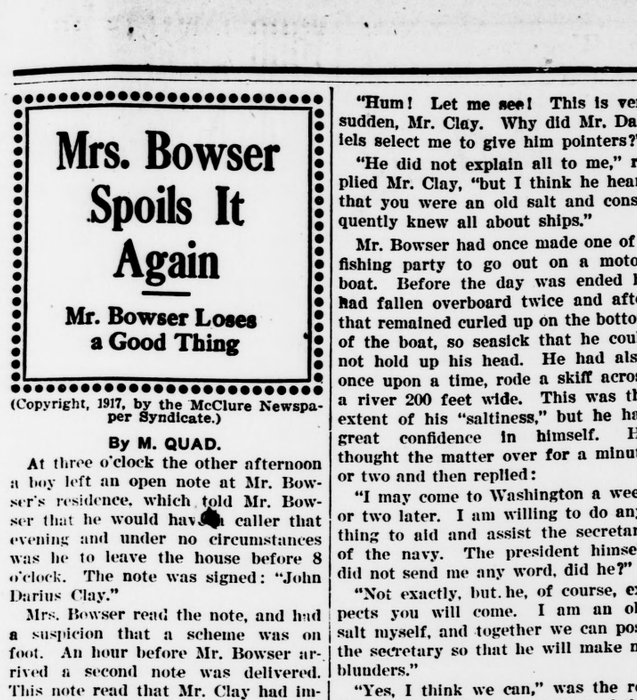
"I came here to do business with Mr. Bowser. If his wife is to interfere—"

"His wife will surely interfere unless you can answer my question," interrupted Mrs. Bowser.

Mr. Clay did the best thing he could do under the circumstances. He rose up and backed out of the room and took his hat from the hall-tree and left the house. When the echo of his footsteps had died away Mrs. Bowser said:

"He was more of a swindler than an old salt, and he was stuffing you in great shape. Why, the looks of the man alone showed that he was a sleek, slick swindler. You can shout at me and wave your arms around and declare that I have always spoiled your schemes to get rich, but it will make no difference with me. I have saved you $35 and you ought to be generous enough to divide with me."

But Mr. Bowser wasn't generous. As soon as she was out of the room he sneaked out into the hall and got his overcoat and hat and took a walk and Mrs. Bowser saw him no more that evening. He wasn't hunting for Mr. Clay, but kicking himself.



She Opened the Door and Appeared Before Them.

Spanish Pronunciations.

The Goths, an ancient Germanic, barbaric people, pronounced like moths; Moors, inhabitants of Morocco, pronounced like boors; mantilla, accent on second syllable; Valladolid, a city of Spain, pronounced Val-ya-doleed, accent on last syllable; Cervantes, Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote," pronounced Thayr-vontace, accent on second syllable. In the Spanish language c before e and i has the sound of the English th and is pronounced thay. Seville, city in Spain, is pronounced Say-veel. Burgos, a province and city of Spain, is pronounced Boor-goce.

FAVORABLE VIEW IN WASHINGTON

American and Allied Officers Think Germans Slowing Up.

SEE NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

German Wedge Narrowing—Teutons Expected Now To Strike On Sides In Effort To Widen It.

Washington.—The German drive at the British lines appeared to be slowing under the policy of elastic defense pursued by Field Marshal Haig, according to the opinion of Allied and American army officers here, based on the official statements from London, Paris and Berlin. The greatest battle of the war thus far, they believe, is entering its second stage with the German forces facing an increasing stubborn resistance. The outcome of this stage may not be discernible for several days.

The attitude of American military authorities was officially stated by Major General March, acting chief of staff. He said:

"The War Department sees no cause for alarm on the part of the people of the United States. Sir Douglas Haig has announced that the British withdrawal was in accordance with a definite plan. The announcement is to be accepted."

Similar confidence of the ultimate defeat of the German effort was expressed by Major General Leonard Wood before the Senate Military Committee, and Major General McLachlin, British military attache, voiced the feeling of British officers here as to the work of their comrades in France in a statement noting that nothing resembling a break in the British lines yet had been achieved by the German rush.

There was much speculation here as to the purpose of the German leaders in pressing the main attack in the direction of Amiens. The capture of Nesle, admitted in London, indicates this to be the apex of the great wedge that is being forced into the British lines near the point where the British and French forces connect.

The question raised was whether the German plan contemplated a swing to their right toward the coast, designed to hem up all British forces in a restricted field of operations, with the channel behind them, or a sweep toward Paris to their left front. As yet the developments reported do not indicate the ultimate objective of the assault.

One view expressed was that a blow elsewhere might follow the checking of the present drive or even accompany it. Advices from Italy have indicated enemy concentrations on that front for some time past. Attacks along the French lines do not appear to be more than feints at present, calculated to keep the French from weakening their lines too far in sending supporting divisions to their left flank.

Officers here think the enormous forces concentrated in the drive at the British front precludes the possibility of a major offensive by the Germans elsewhere on the lines in France. In Italy, however, masses of Austrian troops formerly occupied in Russia, now are available to strengthen the Austro-German forces for a big movement. Captured Russian guns might be used to good effect, it was said. The only Austrian forces noted on the western front are artillery units.

Mention of the Allied strategic reserves, not as yet engaged, caused some debate as to the probable developments if the British, as is expected, bring the German drive to a halt within a few days. A temporary lull while the Germans bring up artillery is to be expected at any time. If the front of the British proves too firm to be broken, however, and officers have no doubt that it will, the Germans eventually will reach a point of exhaustion both of men and supplies which will bring them to a standstill.

That would be the psychological moment for a counter-drive and the strategic reserves of the Allies would be kept out of the fight as long as possible in order to have them ready for such a movement.

The German wedge is narrowing and unless they are able to widen it, they cannot expect to retain its apex against a three-sided attack. If it is not widened almost immediately many officers believe that the definite checking of the drive will come soon, and they expect next report to show the efforts of the enemy to force back the British and French lines on his flanks, rather than to press ahead at the point of his greatest penetration.

Continuation of the bombardment of Paris with medium caliber shells failed to convince ordnance experts that a gun with a range of 75 miles or more has been evolved by the Germans. Those who would discuss the reports still did not believe that shells are being hurled that distance, official statements from Berlin and Paris notwithstanding. They pointed out that the German official statement merely said that Paris had been bombarded with long distance guns, without any claim that all previous records for gun range had been exceeded by from 200 to 300 per cent., and contended that eventually it would be discovered that the shells dropped into Paris had not traveled any such distance as 76 miles. This belief was based on mathematical calculations drawn from ordnance experience in all countries, however, and not on information from France.

UNCLE SAM WILL PAY.

For Transportation Of Bodies Of Soldiers Killed Abroad.

Washington.—An amendment to the Army regulations as to burial of members of the military forces, announced provides transportation and burial at government expense for all soldiers who die within the United States. The regulations formerly provided that the government should bear the expense of officers' funerals only.

American soldiers and sailors held by the enemy as war prisoners are excepted from provisions of the soldiers' insurance law requiring their signatures to applications for policies in a Senate resolution adopted by the House. The laws as passed required that applications made out by beneficiaries should be countersigend by the men insured.

WHEAT BILL PASSES SENATE.

Measure Now Goes To Conference Between Both Houses.

Washington.—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, with the Gore amendment increasing the 1918 government guaranteed wheat price to $2.50 was passed by the Senate. It now goes to conference between the two houses where there will be another fight over the wheat price. The wheat price amendment was adopted 49 to 18 after five days' discussion in which its advocates urged the necessity of stimulating production, and criticised government price-fixing.

GOMPERS NAILS HUN RUMOR.

Didn't Advocate Partition Of Belgium, He Declares.

Washington.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made an emphatic denial of reports published in Germany that he had proposed the partition of Belgium as the best means of ending the war. In a letter to Belgian Minister de Cartier, made public at the legation, Mr. Gompers said:

"I am proud of being enlisted in the cause which shall make for the complete restoration of your outraged country and people."

ENGLAND HUNTING OIL.

Millions To Be Spent In Drilling For It There.

London.—Active tests to discover oil will be made soon in England with the government's approval, according to the morning newspapers.

The Daily Express says that drilling operations must await the arrival from the United States of machinery ordered last July, but which is still in storage in New York. Lord Cowdray, owner of the important British petroleum interests, will spend £500,000 in drilling for oil in England.

HAIG CONGRATULATED.

President Wilson Cables The British General.

Washington. — President Wilson cabled Field Marshal Haig congratulating him on the British stand against the German offensive and predicting a final Allied victory:

The President's message read:

"May I not express to you my warm admiration of the splendid steadfastness and valor with which your troops have withstood the German onset and the perfect confidence all Americans feel that you will win a secure and final victory."

COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

Germans Believed To Be Losing 100,000 A Day.

Washington.—Members of the Allied military missions said that in the nature of the fighting on the west front the Germans must be losing at least 100,000 men a day. They made this deduction from the Germans' plan of massed attack, the number of troops they are employing and the strength of the Allied resistance.

DR. KARL MUCK HELD.

Boston Symphony Leader Taken Into Custody As An Enemy Alien.

Boston.—Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was taken into custody as an enemy alien at his residence in the Back Bay district of this city. He was lodged at a police station for the night, and it was announced that pending orders from Washington he would be taken to the East Cambridge jail.

BAKER IN LONDON.

U. S. Secretary Of War Stops With Ambassador Page.

London.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, visited King Albert of Belgium and the Belgian front Saturday and Sunday arrived at a British port.

SALUTE, OR BE HANGED.

Mob In Lima, O., Dragging People From Bed.

Lima, O.—A mob at Delphos, near here, is making a house-to-house canvass, dragging every suspected pro-German from his bed, taking him down town and forcing him to salute the American flag under the pain of being hanged to a tree. Barney Lindermann, wealthy merchant, to whose shoe store a flag was nailed, has been notified that if the flag, which he was forced to salute, is taken down, he will be thrown into the canal at once and drowned.

The Federal Government is censoring motion-picture films prepared for exportation, to prevent the transmission by this means of any information that might be of value to the military forces of our enemies.

The partridge is among the most prolific of birds. The hen lays from 14 to 18 eggs and usually hatches them all.

FIGHTING HARD BRITISH WITHDRAW

To Stronger Positions and Wear Out Enemy.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY

Peronne And Ham Have Fallen, According To The Berlin Report, And Germans Claim To Have Defeated The British Third And Fourth Armies And To Have 30,000 Prisoners And 600 Guns.

The withdrawal of the British forces along the battlefront in France was long ago planned in the event of the Germans attacking in great force. This announcement comes from the British front and is described as a masterly withdrawal, made possible by gallant shock troops in the front lines, who checked the advance of the Germans, while artillery, machine gun and rifle fire worked appalling slaughter among the masses of German infantry as they were sent forward, thus enabling the main body of the British to fall back deliberately and without confusion.

This army, it is declared, has been conserved, and up to the present very few counter-attacks have been made against the Germans. Where the British have stormed the Germans' newly acquired position they have driven them back.

But each mile of advance makes the bringing up of supplies to the German artillery and infantry more and more difficult, and unquestionably the British strategy, as demonstrated since the beginning of the great attack, is to let the enemy, so far as he may, wear himself out againts a powerful defense.

Both British and French forces, where their lines meet, south of St. Quentin, are watching events with optimistic eyes.

The town of Chauny, southwest of St. Quentin, situated on the road to Compiegne, the gateway to Paris, has been occupied by the Germans, and according to the Berlin official communications everywhere between the Somme and the Oise River the Germans are pressing their advantage.

In addition to Chauny, the Germans are claiming the capture of both Peronne and Ham and to have increased the number of prisoners taken to more than 30,000, in addition to 600 guns and large stores of war materials.

MONSTER GUN IS LOCATED

In Forest Of St. Gobain, West Of Laon, 76 Miles From Paris City Hall.

Paris.—The German "monster cannon," which has been bombarding Paris, has been located in the Forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon and exactly 122 kilometres (about 76 miles) from the Paris City Hall. The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded.

This occurred at 6.55 o'clock and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual. The women who sell palm leaves on Palm Sundays did their usual thriving business. At first the shells began arriving at intervals of twenty minutes, and the detonations, considering the Sunday calm, seemed louder than those of Saturday. Their power to disturb the equanimity of the populace, however, seemed less, the people refusing to be distracted from their Sunday habits to any great extent.

200 AMERICANS IN HUN PRISONS.

Names Of Many Captives Are Made Public.

Washington.—An official list of 200 Americans now prisoners in German camps, made public by the State Department, records the death of Charles Hemphill, shot while attempting to escape in September, 1917, and the death of Andrew Campbell Mutroy, an aviator, brought down near Pargny September 30, 1917.

The only American officer in the list is Lieut. Harold Willis, of Newton, Mass., an aviator, captured at Verdun on August 18, 1917. He is interned at Camp Gutersloh. Evidently Willis was an officer in a French escadrille.

CUT WHEAT USE BY HALF.

Latest Restrictions Allow Only One Pound And A Half A Week

Washington.—Further reduction in the consumption of wheat was asked of the public by the Food Administration, that the scant supplies available before the next harvest may be stretched to meet the needs of the army, domestic consumers and the Allies. Every American is asked to cut his average ration of wheat by 50 per cent., which would reduce the total normal consumption of 42,000,000 bushels a month to 21,000,000.

POUNCE UPON SENTINEL.

American Patrol Captures Hun In Listening Post.

American Army in France.—A patrol of four Americans crawled nearly a mile, approached a German listening post from the rear and jumped on a German there, throttling him before he had a chance to make an outcry. They returned to their line as quietly as they went, bringing their prisoner with them. He was put through an examination by the intelligence officers.

POULTRY FACTS

MORE CHICKENS ARE WANTED

Farmers Are Urged by Department of Agriculture to Stock Their Farms With More Poultry.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States department of agriculture urges as many as possible of the farmers who have not raised chickens to stock their farms this year with fowls, enough at least to supply the needs of their own households. This will be a big factor in the nation-wide campaign which will endeavor to double this year the chicken and egg production of the United States. According to the last census, of the 6,371,502 farms in the United States, 1,527,743 reported no egg production. The more-chicken-and-more-egg campaign is expected to displace millions of pounds of beef and pork in American menus and send the released product across the ocean to our soldiers, the allies, and the hungry people of the lands devastated by the Prussian war torch.

The department does not advise that the general farmer embark in extensive raising of poultry, but warns against such ventures. But it sees no reason why every farm should not produce enough chickens and eggs for its own use, and why there should not be enough surplus to make chickens and eggs available to the general public at reasonable prices and in such quantities that there will be markedly less domestic demand for the meats that are needed abroad and that can be transported there.

LIMBER NECK IN CHICKENS

Affliction Caused by Ptomaine Poisoning From Eating Decaying Flesh —Try to Prevent.

Limber neck in chickens is caused by ptomaine poisoning from eating decaying flesh. Where fowls run at large they frequently pick up dead rats, mice or other animals and in this way become affected with the germs, which quickly cause death. Whole flocks are sometimes wiped out in the course of a few weeks.

Prevention is the best remedy. If you are losing chickens from this cause shut up the flock and feed them on sound, sweet grain and feed. A simple effective treatment is to use permanganate of potash. Put an

Bad Case of Wry Neck.

ounce of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill it with water. Add enough of this to the drinking water to give it a rich purple color, and allow the fowls no other water to drink. Fowls which show symptoms of the disease should be given a dose night and morning.

ATTENTION TO BREEDING PEN

If Fowls Cannot Be Kept in Good Health Give Range — Improve Quality by Culling.

If a yarded breeding pen cannot be kept in vigorous health, then it is better to give fowls range, and depend on improvement in quality by careful culling and grading up with the best possible males.

WHY HATCH EARLY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens hatched early in the spring are large in the summer, mature early in the fall, and lay eggs in the winter. They will sit early the following spring, produce earlier chickens—and the process will be repeated by the offspring.

But the chickens hatched late in the spring will not mature until late in the fall—so late that they will not lay in the winter. They will not sit until late in the following spring—and again the process will be repeated.

The jury finds that the argument is all in favor of early hatching—especially this year.

FOWLS EAT WASTE MATERIAL

On Some Farms Chickens Pay for Themselves by Destruction of Injurious Insects.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens as a by-product of general farming find much of their feed in the waste materials that otherwise would serve no useful purpose. The attention and labor they require can be given largely even by children, and should not require the employment of additional hired workers. On some farms the chickens practically pay for themselves by their destruction of orchard and vegetable insects. On others they help to pay for themselves by their production of manure, which when properly used largely increases the value of the land. Fifty fowls will annually produce at least a ton of manure that can be made as valuable as commercial fertilizer.

Wheat Best for Eggs.

Wheat by many poultrymen is considered the best egg-producing grain there is for hens.

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

For Lameness

Keep a bottle of Yager's Liniment in your stable for spavin, curb, splint or any enlargement, for shoulder slip or sweeny, wounds, galls, scratches, collar or shoe boils, sprains and any lameness. It absorbs swellings and enlargements, and dispels pain and stiffness very quickly.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

35c Per Bottle At All Dealers

Each bottle contains more than the usual 50c bottle of liniment.

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Equal to the Emergency.

Mrs. Flatbush—I met Mrs. Gabb at the funeral today.

Mr. Flatbush—Oh, that talkative woman?

"Yes; and she kept talking all the time, and I was afraid she would disturb the service."

"Why didn't you tell her to keep still?"

"I did, but she said it wasn't her funeral."

Portable Distillery.

A French perfume-manufacturing company has constructed a portable distillery to obtain extracts from either wild or cultivated flowers in the regions in which they grow.

To restore a normal action to Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, take Garfield Tea, the mild herb laxative. All druggists. Adv.

Strange how a fellow with plenty of spare time never seems to do anything.

Every girl has her own way of making a young man kiss her.

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaretha Schmitt, 63 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me, I was so worn-out. I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me.

Mrs. Schmitt

"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength.

"As soon as I began taking *Doan's Kidney Pills*, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep *Doan's* on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively —by promptly using a dependable remedy—

PISO'S